#### Legal Motices.

PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the founty of New York notice is hereby given to all access having claims against JAMES McNAUGHTON, late of Only of New York, deceased, to presum the same, with questers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Front street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of May neat.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of Newmber, 1825.

JAMES P. WALLAGE, Executer.

12 Inw6mM

# New-York Daily Tribune.

ONE WEEK

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

THE CHINESE WAR IN PARLIAMENT.

THE WAR WITH PERSIA. SOUND DUES TREATY.

EXECUTION OF VERGER.

The British [Mail Steamer Asia, from Liverpool at 8:30 a. m. of Saturday, the 7th, arrived at this port yesterday.

The Asia brings £3,000 sterling, \$173,333, and 1,030,000 francs. The steamship North American arrived at Liverpool

at 8:15 a. m. of Friday, the 6th, and the steamship Kneu at 8 p. m. of the same day.

The Ericeson sailed from Liverpool at 3 p. m. on

Wednesday, the 4th with four passengers for NewYork. The Ericeron conveyed a copy of Queen Vic-

toria's speech on the epening of Parhament.

The intelligence by this arrival is not important. Mr. Dallas had given a banquet to Lord Napier, the new minister to the United States. The transfer of the Sect of steamships, formerly the property of the General Steamship Navigation Company, to the European and American Steam Navigation Company, was for-mally completed at Southampton on the 5th.

### THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 6, 1857.

Mr. Labouchere moved yesterday on the part of the Government for a Select Committee to consider the state of the British possessions administered by the Hudson's Bay Company, as a preliminary step toward opening some portions of them to colonization. Mr. Roebuck's remarks and Mr. Gladstone's speech on this occasion cannot fail to interest the American public, as showing the flaws in the ticle of the Hudson's Bay Company and the earnestness of the opposition in making the best of this opportunity for the interests of Canada, as a counterpoise against the growing political weight of the United States. Serious a tacks upon Government are expected on the Persian and Chinese questions, about which Lord Derby, Earl Grey, Disraeli, Gladstone, Layard and the Manchester party completely agree, threatening the Cabinet with a ma jority against Lord Palmerston's policy. The papers call this coalition "the party of the future," and the fact that even The Times does not dare to attack it with sarcasms, augurs well for its possible success. Lord Clarendon, seeing such an alarming force arrayed against the Government, is trying now to evade discussion by the pretense of negotiations pending with Persia, but the coalition will not easily yield to the Ministerial evasions.

As to Continental matters, the Neufchatel questien has not yet progressed in any way since the release of the royalist prisoners; still it is ad mitted in the political circles that Prussian procrastination cannot be allowed to outgeneral the crastmation cannot be allowed to outgeneral the frank and open policy of Switzerland. England and France are said to be unanimous about this question. Not so, as regards the Danubian Principalities. Yesterday's Monitour contained a semi-official article openly declaring that the union of the two provinces fully accords with the views of the Freuch Gevernment. Pussing designs, the same philact, while ruly accords with the views of the French while ernment. Russia desires the same object, while Turkey and Austria are opposed to it, and England, at least until now, supports the Turco-Austrian op at least until he operation will not become of position. Still the question will not become of European importance before Summer, when the Divans of the two provinces will have concluded their discussions. They are to meet early in April, be for union under a hereditary foreign prince. course this prince must belong to one of the petty German houses, unconnected with England, Russia, or Austria. Still as the Moldo-Wallachs are all of them Greek Catholics, it is quite certain that the second generation will be connected with Rus-

The Emperor of Austria has thrown himself upon the counsels of England, since he has found that he cannot conciliate the kussian animosity displayed against him. Accordingly, he has followed ap the annesty of Milan by abandoning the scheme for the Germanization of the provinces. It is said that he intends to give a somewhat less centralized that he intends to give a somewhat less centralized organization to the various discordant portions of his Fmpire. His brother has been appointed Viceroy of Lombardy, and is to reside at Milan. His cousin, the Archduke William, is to be Governor-General of Hungary, and a kind of provincial representation is to be granted to both these ancient hingdoms. Besides, provincial banks are to be established in the capitals of the provinces, and the Emperor is to hold his court successively in all the most important portions of the Empire. Such is meet important portions of the Empire. Such is the pregramme, and it remains to be seen how much of it may be carried out. But the foreign policy of Austria is no less remarkable. Seeing that the moral leadership of Italy has devolved on Sardinia, Francis Joseph dreams of an Italian Cus-Sardinia, Francis Joseph dreams of an Italian Cus-toms-Union, at deven of a political federation of the Princes of the Peninsula, by which Austria would become the leading Italian Power, guaranteeing full sovereignty toward their subjects to King Bombs, the Pope and the Dukes of Tuscany, Par-ma and Moders. Such views are equally distaste-ful te Russia and to Napoleon; and here we see again the seeds for a future alliance—on the one side, of France, Russia and Sardinia; on the other, of England, Austria, and possibly Turkey; while Germany, on account of the im-beeling of the present King of Prussia, has no proper position, and is influenced by both these greater combinations.

In Spain affairs look inauspiciously. The Abso-

latists do their best to get a majority in the Cortes, and the Court backs them by personal influence; the Liberals and principally the Progresistas are barssed and persecuted in every possible way, and Narvaez himself, who does not wish the and Narvaez himself, who does not wish the triumph of any party not yielding implicitly to his own dictations, feels the reine of government eccaping from his grasp. The Queen is equally abherred by all parties, both for her shameless prefligacy and her notorious duplicity. At the same time the King of Portugal is trying to allure the Spaniards into his interests by ruling his subjects in an honest and straightforward manner. jects in an honest and straightforward manner.
Thus the Iberian party, which aims to unite all the
Peninsula under one and the same King, gains a
slow but steady increase.
The King of Naples has concluded a treaty with

Buenes Ayres, and is now about to send all the political prisoners of his kingdom to South America. The treaty on the redemption of the Sound dues has been published without adding any new feature to the points which I forwarded to you several

The King of Prussia is greatly incensed against his Diet, since, conservative and loyal as it is, it does not approve of the budget, and has protested against the increase of the house duty and income

There is no further news from China and Persia.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliament the business had been of a miscel-laneous cast. After some debate the address in repty to the Queen's speech was agreed to and presented in the usual form.

The following extracts give an abstract of the points of most interest that had been before either House:

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH PERSIA. be Earl of ALBENARLE gave notice that on Mon-the 16th inst. he will move for a return of the sum day, the loth inst., he will move for a retarn of the sum expensed on diplom the missions from the Governor-Gueral of India to the Governor-to of Perila from the sear 1799 to the year 1814, inclusive, and also for a return of the expense in nursed by the Government of India on account of the B lith Legation at the Court of Perila during the list year, for which the same chald be furnished. His object in moving for the return was to raise the question whether a semi-barbarous Sate, such as Persus, should be placed as regarded diplomatic relations, upon a footing with the civilized states of Europe; and on a future occasion, he should move that the diplomatia relations between this country and Persia, now suspended, should not be renewed.

THE ATTACK ON CANTON. THE ATTACK ON CANTON.

The Earl of ELLENBORDHOM asked the Earl of Clarendom whether he intended to lay upon the table of the House any depositions made by Thomas Keanedy, stairing himself to be the master of the lenchs, taken by the Chinere authorities. He also desired to know whether the noble lord could lay upon the table any dispatch from the Government at home to Sir John Bowring, authorizing him to take a favorable opportunity to obtain access to the city of Canton.

Bowning, authorizing him to take a favorable opportunity to obtain access to the city of Canton.

The Earl of CLARENDON stated that the depositions of Kennedy are included in the papers which had taken place in distributing the papers among their lordships to the necessity of circulating with thom a map of the locality where the operations had taken place. With respect to the other questions he had to state that there had been no specific instructions relating to Canton given to Sir J. Bowing but there were general instructions disparence to him pointing out the desirableness of optaining free access to the cities named in the treaty, and more particularly to Canton. When Sir John Bowring arrived at Canton he asked the commissioner to grant him an interview, but it was refused, and the only dispatch sent by the government to Sir John Bowring was one approving of the measure he had taken.

The Earl of Ellernonous at a present, it is not my motion on the subject?

The Earl of CLARENDON-At present it is not my

THE WAR WITH PERSIA. The Earl of Dernay wished to know when the papers in relation to the war with Persia would be laid

on the table.

The Earl of Clarendon explained that the papers were not laid on the table because negotiations are

perding.
The Earl of Drnsy said he did not ask for any ps-The Earl of DERRY said he did not ask for any papers affecting the negotiations, but he saked for papers innertative of the motives which led the Government into the war, and of the manner in which it was proclaimed. He was very much struck with the powerful statement made on Tuestay night by Earl Grey on the subject; and, though he did not vote with him on the amendment, he was disposed to concur in the principle he had laid down, because he thought the mode in which the war was proclaimed was inconsistent with constitutional practice and usage [Hear, hear].

teat].
The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH asked whether the Gov The Earl of ELLENBORGEH asked whether the Government would lay upon the table any papers illustrative of the measures taken by the Government of Insia when they received information that the Persians were moving hostilely toward Herat?

The Earl of CLARENDON replied that he would answer the question on a future day.

THE HOSTILITIES WITH CHINA.

awer the question on a future day.

The Earl of MALMESBURY referred to the fact that the opinion of Sir John Bowring respecting the desirability of obtaining access to Canton differed from that of his predecessor, Sir George Bonham, who was of opinion that the trade with China could be more effectually carried on by Englishmen not certering Canton, where they would be exposed to insult. Ha (Lord Malmesbury) hoped that the noble Earl would give them the correspondence that had taken place on that point in the Year 150%, because he believe i that the dispatches of Sir George Bonham would serve as an anti-dote to those of Sir John Bowring.

The Earl of CLARENDON apprehended that there would not be the least objection to give the papers on the point referred to.

Earl GREY was glad to hear that there was no objection to lay those papers on the table. It was necessary, for the right comprehension of this important question, that they should be in possession of the dispatence from the date of the original cone usion of peace on the termination of the former Chine is war. He hoped that Lore Clarendon would also produce a despatch which he (Earl Grey) had written, when in office, prohibiting the British local authorities at Canton from taking active measures without referring to the Givernment home. But which dispatch he had written after having been in communication with the late Duke of Wellington.

LORD CARDIGAN AND "THE STAFF OFFICER."

The Earl of CARDIGAN begged to put a question to Lord Pannure, relative to the defamation of the

Wellington.

LORD CARDIGAN AND "THE STAFF OFFICER."

The Earl of CARDIGAN begged to put a question to Lord Pannure, relative to the defamation of the character of officers holding commissions in the army. Before doing so, he must remind him how circumstances were changed with regard to the protection of a man's character by the laws of honor. A great and distinguished man—the Duke of Wellington—when he considered be was unjustly reflected upon in connection with a great politi all question, had recourse to the laws of honor. Previous to that a similar course had been adopted by Pitt, Fox, the Marques of Londonderry, Canbing, Peel, and by almost all the great and distinguished men of the past and present century, without any subsequent personal feeling having been excited. He (Lord Cardigan) had been unfortunate when humbly following in their path, and had the misfortune to be placed at their loreships bar, and tried as a felon, at the imminent risk of losing not only his personal property, but his personal liberty. The law since that time had become more stringent; and the result of the only personal contest that had taken place between two gentlemen in the army was, that one of them lost his co mission and was imprisoned. The Articles of War had also been made more stringent and severe on this point; and the research and the reseasary, when atand was imprisoned. The Articles of War had also been made more stringent and severe on this point; and he, therefore, had found it necessary, when attacked in the publication of a "staff officer," to appeal for protection to the Commander in Coief. His (Lord Caroigan's) character had been maigued—his midrary character had been detamed in the most extra refinary and most uncalled for manner by an officer holding a commission in the service; and although that officer had published his unfounded statements under the name of "a staff officer," he was well known to be Majer the Hon Somerset Cal horpe, nearly connected, he (Lord Caroigan) regretted to say, with a member of their lordships House. There was not any truth in the statements made by that efficer respecting him (Lord Cardigan), except in one instance where he state distant member of horses had sore backs. When the statements in the work were made known to him, be re-

disgraced himself by propagating and publishing gross fabrications, totally devoid of a vestige of trach, should continue to draw seem half pay from the public purse of the country, or whether an officer who had so disgreed himself was to continue to half an handwhile post on the staff of the Lord Lieutenawt of Iresand.

Lerd Pannung, before answering the question of presend deep regret at the practice that had grown up of making statements in the Houses of Parliament to precitive the administration of the army on points of presed deep regret at the practice that had grawn up of making statements in the Houses of Parliament to specting the administration of the array on points of discipline; but he about not complain of them be earl making use of his privilege of a peer to answer allegations which he (Lord Paname) must say were most wantoolly brought against his multiny character but when the noble earl was conscious of laving had the approval of Lord Regian, he might well have afforded to pees by in silience the remarks of one so inferior in rank and judgment to the noble lord, under whom the gallant earl had served. The gallantry, and that was another reason why he could afford to pass over these charges in allence. With reference to proveding by count-martial against the officer who wrote the book he must remind the noble earl that it was published under an another in-chief (who would be present that day but he had to attend to her Majesty by commanded in-chief (who would be present that day but he had to attend to her Majesty by command on receiving the application of the mobile earl for a court martial, stated that he did not conceive it was within his province to take notice of anonymous military publications, and that if such a presedent were once established, if would lead to in-vitable confusion in the discipline of the army; but it appeared to the Commander in Chief, as it appeared to him. Lord Pannure), that the noble earl could seek redress by the means of the civil law of the country. The noble earl bad given a reason why he did not appeal to the laws of nonr, and he thought he was perfectly right in not doing so, because the sconer these laws were abrogated altogether the better for society and the Christian character of the country [Hear, hear]. Under all the circumstances, the only answer he could give to the noble earl was, that it was not the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to bring the officer who was the author of the book to a court martial, and he Lord Pannure) would advise the noble earl to rest upon the

to bring the other is and he Lord Pannure) would advise the noble earl to rest upon the high testimonials of character in his possession to refute the allegations in that publication.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Mr. Labouchare thes rose pursuant to notice, to move for a "seact committee to consider the state of "those British Possessions in North America which are "under the administration of the Hudson's Bay Company, or over which they possess a locuse to trade." The territory which came under the terms of his notice, he said, included large tracts of land little fitted for measuring lorsuits, and large tracts which were fitted for the use of civilized man, and he thought he could shaw that motives of policy and humanity of no orcinary magnitude were involved in the question. He would not go into the history of the territories. The blood-hed and confusion arising under the divided rule of the Hudson's Bay and North Western Companies were well known. These two Companies at length smalgamated under the title of the Hudson's Bay Company, and at present possessed almost excusive administration over the country extending from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific, and including Vancou ver's Island. Under their first charter, of the year 1670, the Company claimed to possess rights over the important territory comprised in what was called Rupert's Land. Some years ago their title to this territory was called in question, but was confirmed by the then lay officers of the Ludwight Committee of the Privy Council, which, however, was not attended to. The rights of the Company over Rupert's land then had never been dispoved. But the trade of this Company extended to the more important Territory of British Oregon, held under a royal license for 21 years, expiring a 1850, and to Vancouver's Island, which they held under a lease gray step, to ask the opin ton of the House of Common upon the question. Of course, over so extensive a present robot of the native tribes of red-men, still comprising. "Doullation of 360 fco." and they had resers

from that colony.

Mr. Roznuck thought the Hudson's Bay Company, from that colory.

Mr. Robbuck thought the Hudson's Bay Company, as a fur company, must becessarily be opposed to do onize ion. The trapper desired to continue the solitudes for the sake of the wild animals producing the fur; the setter always drove these animals before him. According to Gibbon, intense footest and wild animals prevailed in Gaul and Germany during the dominion of ite Romans. These red venished before civilization and cultivation; and the same result was open to North Amrica. The latitude of Quebec was that of Italy; and the clearing of forests and drainage of morases would make the British possessions in North America equally fertile with the most favored parts of Europe. He trusted then that the country would be colonized, and that it might form a kind of counterpoise to the excessive grawth of the United States. But the Hudson's Bay Company cultivated wildernesses and pettry; its objection to keep up the wilderness for the sake of its skins and furs. The object of England should be to break up the wilderness and to fill the country, not with tones and beavers and pettry animals, but with men. He would like to see an act passed to deprive the Company of its privileges.

Mr. Apparatary contended that inquiry was not

with foxes and beavers and peltry animals, but with men. He would like to see an act passed to deprive the Company of its privileges.

Mr. Addition of the Hudson's Bay Territories was inevitable; and if England did not colonize it the United States would. The interest of the Hudson's Bay Company was to prevent colonization. As to their charter, whatever might be said in its favor, it would be upset by the natural rights of man. It was abourd to say that, either by charter or by logislation, a great continent should be shut up in order to promote the growth of fars. The growth of fars and the growth of colonization were incompatible, and the former must give way. A committee would do one goes: it would pisce on record the fact that the Ferritory was totally unfit for a penal colony.

Mr. Ellick, ir., asked weat form of government was to be substituted for the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company, should that company be released from the care of the native population. Their government was peculiar, and scapted to the peculiar habits and wants of that population. Granting that a far company had notting to do with colonization, and that nothing but necessity could justify their being placed in the situation of governors, still, colonies had grown up under the care of the company. Red River, far instance, possessing a colony of 7,000 persons. Geographically, it e territory of the Hudson's Bay Company was more actly allied to the United States than to Canada. If the charter of the company was intriusically good for nothing, still it had lasted for 360 years; it had been recognized by the Government and by the dritish

their lordships House. There was not any turn to the start mems made by that effect respecting him Lord Cardigan), except in one instance where he star of their control of the control of

the over the spirit of the nation, as each ited in the

Mr. Laise, in correction of some statements made in the course of the debate, observed that that portion of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company which lies westward of the Rocky Mountains had a savorable climate and a productive soil, and that this was particularly the case in that purtion of it which key westward of Canada. In confirmation of this he mentioned that the tide of emigration in the United States key at present toward the reighboring Territory of Minnetota. And, as the only mode of avertiag a conflict between England and the United States which migrat as he from the States emigrants overstepping the birders and squarting in our territory, he strongly arged the amenation with Canada of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company.

After tomer marks from Mr. H. Baillie and Mr. G. Butt, Mr. Labouchers replied, and the motion was agreed to.

#### GERMANY.

The rews that a preliminary Zollverein Conference, The news that a preliminary Zollverein Conference, for taking the new propositions of Austria into consideration, is to assemble in March, is confirmed. Most probably its discussion will extend over a wider range, and the question of the iron outless will again be brought before it by the Prussian Government.

Baden has demanded an indeamity from Prussia of 30 600 florins as repayment of the expenses she was put to in military expenses in consequence of Prussia's quartel with Switzerland.

#### DENMARK.

TREATY FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE SOUND DUES.

The preamble state that, with a view to fasilitate and increase the commercial and maritime relations at present existing between Denmark and other contracting States, these parties have agreed to negotiate at early for abolishing the dues levied on ships and thei cargoes passing through the Sound and the Belts, and for diminishing the transit duty payable on goods passing overland from the German Ocean to the Buttle.

In the first article the King of Denmark undertaked for the future not to levy any dury under the name of customs, thousage, or for lighthouses, buoys, &c., on any yes els, or their cargoes, passing from the German Ocean to the Buttle, or vice versa, through the Belts or the Sound, and this, too, irrespectively of whether the

over not the Beitte or roce versa, through the Beits or the Sound, and this, too, irrespectively of whether the vessels simply pass through the Danish waters, o whether they be compelled by stress of weather or for the sake of commercial operations to east anchor there, or to put into a port. No vessel of any sort belonging to the contracting Powers is in future to be subjected to any detention or other hinderance while passing through the Beits or the Sound, with regard to the vessels of other States not participating in this treaty, the King of Denmark is to be at liberty to settle by separate arrangements the fiscal conditions that are to be accorded to them.

The King undertakes further to free from all dues for lighthouses, beacons, buoys, &c., and, in general, from all maritime taxes, with the exception of absolute port dues and customs, any such vessels of the contracting parties as may enter or lever Danish ports, either in cargo or in bellast, and equally whether they have or have not entered into any commercial transaction at the port.

In the record Article the King binds himself to main-

the port.

In the second Article the King binds himself to maintain and keep in good order all the lights, beacons, bucys, &c., at present in use, both at the approaches to Danish ports and roads, and along the Danish coasts. Secondly, in the interest of commerce and navigation, to pay regard to the expediency of modifying the position or the form of the eaid lights beacons, bucys, &c., or of increasing their number, and this without any charge or burden to foreign vessels. Thirdly, to keep up the present supply of pitots, whom it shall be optimal to all masters of vessels to employ or not. The charges for pitotage are also never to rise higher than the air foreign vessels, and are to be the same for Danish as for foreign vessels, and are to be psyable only by these vessels which take pilots on board. Fourthly, he will permit private individuals, whether natives or oreigners, to establish stations in the Sound and Belts for providing steam-tags to vessels passing through and desirous of prouting by this facility. Fifthly, he extends to all canals or other routes leading from the German Ocean to the Baltic, the same acception from duty whice Danish and foreign merchandise of certain hinds enjoy on certain routes (here follows a specification of the various kinds of merchandise of certain hinds enjoy on certain routes (here follows a specification of the various kinds of merchandise. In the second Article the King binds himself to maindree of cerrary kinds enjoy on cerrain rouses here follows a specification of the various kinds of merchandise
and the various rouses); and if in future any goods not
specified here should succeed in obtaining exemption
from transit duty on any one of these rouses, that exemption shall be extended to all others. And sixthly,
he undertakes to reduce the rate of transit duty on all
those goods now liable to it to a uniform rate of 16
shillings Danish money for 500 fb Danish weight; and
finally, should the transit dues came, at any fature
time, to be lowered on any one of the routes below
this rate, the King undertakes to put all the routes now
consecting or which may hereafter connect, the German Ocean or the Eibe with the Baltic or any of its
tubutaries, on a footing of perfect equality with any
routes that may hereafter be opened between any two
ports of his dominions.

According to Art. 3, the provisions of Articles 1 and
2 size to come into force on and after April 1 of this
year.

year.

Art. 4 binds the States entering into this treaty with

Art. 4 binds the States entering into this treaty with Denmark to pay the latter as an indeanhifestion for the sacrifices it makes in the above articles the sum of 30,570,688 rix dollars, according to various quotas already agreed upon, and with the provision that each State is liable only for its own quota.

In Art. 5 it is provided that the various amounts above specified shall be paid within 20 years, in 40 balf-yearly equal installments, which shall include the portion of the capital due and the interest that accrues on the outstanding balance.

the outstanding balance.

Each of the high contracting parties undertakes in Article 6 to come to an agreement with the King of Denmark as to—1, the manner how, and the place where, these half-yearly payments shall be made; 2, the manner and the rate in which the several amounts, as stated in Danish mency, shall be computed in the money of the said State; and 3, the conditions and the mainer in which the said State reserves to itself (if at all) to pay off by anticipation its quota of the indemitist money. In the following and concluding article the execution

of the foregoing stipulations is made to be dependent on the accomplishment of the formalities required by the constitute nat laws of the high contracting States, who, however, uncertake to procure that sanction at the earliest possible time.

## NAPLES.

The signing of the treaty with the Argentine Republic, represented by Herr Buschenthal, for the reception of Neapolitan State prisoners who are to be pardoned, took place on the 13th. The King is to spend 1,300 fratce on each of the exiles, a sum the Republic will frates on each other states a sum the torus of ground tax on the settlement about to be formed. The ground and the cattle for the new settlement are to be furnished on the settlement are to be formed. The ground and the cattle for the new settlement are to be furnished by the Republic. The whole sobome proceeds from Herr Buschenthal. It must be remarked that a large Italian colony, consisting of Genouse, casts already on the River Plata. This treaty, accompanied by an offer of pardon, has been communicated to at the State prisers in the kingdom. What effect it will have cannot yet be ascertained. Nor is it known with certainty whether some incividuals have not been excepted from this conditional amnesty. Should that be the case, it would be worth nothing, either in a foreign or domestic point of view. It is supposed that Peerio will reject the offer, calculating on a better result of the interference of England to his favor. In 1818 King Ferdianad entered on a similar convention with Brazil to furnish her with colonists. But then those that were removed had never been judged, and were transported on suspicion alone. Nor did that measure find more favor in the eyes of Europe than in our time did the deportations to Cayenne.

## FRANCE.

THE EXECUTION OF VERGER.

From the Correspondent of The London Trisce.

Orders were given on Thursday for the execution to take place on Friday, the 30th, and on that morning, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ o'clock, the criminal explated his guilt on the scaffeld. He who for a long year had brooded over murder, and who without hesitation or compunction, stabbed to the heart his unoffending and defenselys victim—he who had in all tude conceived, cherabed, and perpetrated his crime, trembled at the last moment when the real terrors of violent death displayed themselves before his own eyes.

The order of the Court for carrying out its sentence was received at the prison of La Roquette at midnight. The bearer was the executions himself. At 2 o'clock this meaning the scaffold was already erected in front of the prison. In spite of the silence which had been observed as to the cay of the execution, and the early hour at which the preparations were made, an immense cost of assembled on the spot, and so carry as 3 o clock a considerable number of carriages were arriving. Before 7 o'clock, the Place de la Roquette and the strests adjoining were incumbered. The whole of yesterday Verger parsed in a state of feverish rusdessness; his spitation increased as the day wore on. He frequently as ked questions about what was going on in the Court of Cassadier, and manifested intense anniety as to the result of his appeal. As hight came on, he began to extention in peep of the success, from the fact of his laving received to new of the proceedings, should be of the received to new of the proceedings, should be of the saved these who wanted with him in his

cell how many days were recally accorded to convicts, after the rejection of their appeal in Casastion. Tais outsition he repeated as the hora water letter. Of the teart he at least began to entertain uniquityings; but he will clong fernationsly to the hope that his safety would come from the Emperor, and that the capital intense would be communed to perprinch banisance. He threw himself on his police, but for some time he found little repease. He agitation was extreme, and his shumbers were feverish, till 2 octock, when, nature he in g submissed, be fell that a profound sleep, which are at the large till the control of the Risand, the lasgector General, the Chief of Police, and the Chaplain (Abbit Hagoe) came to awaken him, and announce the terrible reses that his last hour was approaching, and that he must prepare for death. It was the chaplain who undertook the disce of informing him that his appeal had been rejected, that his petition to the Emperor was equally in received in the remainder of the wildered, as if he had a woke from some terrible dream. When he became ourselous of what was possing, and when the demail words that tope was to more weighly con prehended by him, he cried. Happossible, inpossible? The Chaplain repeated that, unformately it was to tue, and that all was over. At one he became excised, and his excisement rose to fary. "Will not die?" he should. "It is impossible that mapocal and my pardon are both refused—impossible in length interfered. Verger cried "Giver me but an hourmand our control of the price of the prison at length interfered. Verger cried "Giver me but an hourmand our control of the prison at length interfered. Verger cried "Giver me but an hourmand our control of the prison at length interfered. Verger cried "Giver me but an hourmand our control of the prison and the last stroke he issued from the earth of the cried to the had touched him, and which he need before the Court of Assize. The director of the prison and the vertical many marker me in his cell, but from it will

## THE VERY LATEST.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]
[We are indebted to Capt. Lott of the Asia for the

following]: London, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1857—a. m. The Morning Post of this day contains the following: THE EVACUATION GREECE.

The English and French Governments have issued instructions for the withdrawal of their troops from Athens, the object of the occupation being now attailed by the compliance of the Greek Government

with our demands. A Commission to be composed of the resident minis ters of the three protecting powers-Russia, France and England-has been appointed to inquire into the state of the Greek finances.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular. Baring Brothers & Co. a Carcular.

Per Asia. 1 Lordon, Feb. 8, 1857—5 p. m.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markats have been steady this week. Stoar and Coffee in good demands and dearer. Tea. Corton and Bransterfer quiet. Money in active demand. Consols leave of 92, 293 for money, 93, 2834 ct. div. for the account. Bar Silver, 8, 12, American Eagles, 76/4; Mexican Dollars, 5, 64. Doubleons: Spanish, 93, 3, South American, 75/3.

Coctaths.1—115 bars at anolon chiefly sold at provious rates. Horduras Silver 3, 675/10 for ordinary to fair bold, ordinary Silver taken in at 4/1.

COCHINAL—110 bags at ance-on one by son at previous results of the Mouth as Silver 5, 607-310 for ordinary to fair boid, ordinary Black taken in at 4.1.

L. Cocca nothing to report.

Coffice without change. We quote Tough Cake and Tile 2135 Sheathing 15d. Yellow Metal Sheathing 15d.

COTTON—3,200 bales sold during the week at previous prices. At Liverpool the maket is quit; yales for the week 45,000 bales; indiching Orle are 7.11-16d # fb.

Coffice—The demans for Plantation Ceylen is setive, and 120 casts, 75 barrels, and 500 bags at anotion sold at an advance of 1 of 2 ft very from 6,000 ft for fine for mid. greenish, with fine it an 12,074.5. 180 bags fine ord Native Ceylon sold at 5-6, 500 bags Mocha blought 72,075 for mid. greenish, with fine it an 12,0801, 32 cases Neilgherry sold from 10,077.

A carso of 5,000 bags Rio, to arrive, regular firsts, sold for the Alexa of 5,000 bags Rio, to arrive, regular firsts, on the Conx market there is no improvement to notice, and the business that sucted very limited. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 57,111 on 14 611 grs. returned. We quote white American Wheat 53,088; red 60, 204 ft of 1.10 bales Manilla chieffer see damaged went at steady price; the sound from 235 15/08 £39 10/16 for mid. to very good roches. It is not from 235 15/08 £39 10/16 for mid. to very good roches. It is 10 december on Clyde.

Lindow-Price. Common Fig. 22.25.

Rails 250 £3.5.; Bars £3.5. on b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 75 or mixed numbers on Clyde. Linsetto Canes in steady demand, at last week's prices, Linsetto Canes in steady demand, at last week's prices, Land very firm. Common Pig £23.5.; Land very firm. Common Pig £23.5.; Land very firm. Common Pig £23.5.; Land very firm a considerable extent has been done at a gradual zenset so considerable extent has been done at a gradual zenset 76 for Calcutta and Black Sea seed on the spot, Bombing now held at 72½. Footing cargoes of Odease nave realize (6, Alexandria 66.5, and fair average Calcutta 79, dedictor future 6 diverties the sales committee (10, 00 qrs. Bombay, course of shipment, at 66, and 20,000 qrs. Acov at 62) up to 65 No arrivals.

arrivals.

201.5—Fish: for Sperm there is more inquiry at £90@£92.

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A 1 of the design of the process and Antigna sold at 25 6.

Lasses firm; 70 puncheous good Antigna sold at 25 6.

Ce-Majras in demand at previous rates; other kinds

ceted. About 35,000 begs have been sold during the week

[52]\*/ for Majras, and 10,210; for Bengul; 400 tons

ras affort, sold at 9/2. I tendence has been checked by the

neglected. About 35,00 bags have been sold during the west at 952012 for Macras, and 10,2013 for Bengul; 400 tans Madras affoat, sold at 9;0.

Salffertra.—The byward tendency has been checked by the strives of 5,400 bags from Bostom, and 780 bags today resilied only 44 for all 9 dark tendency has been checked by the strives of 5,400 bags from Bostom, and 780 bags today resilied only 44 for all 9 dark tendency. Privately, 4500 tans adox, chiefly at 41/242,8, and 750 bags near at hand at 43. Nitrate of Sola at any at 16 6219.

Stricks—Pepper: moderate sales of Black by rather destructive, 3 to bags Singapers White brough 31254. Cloves: 555 bags 7at albur real and 4124 for and 18 cases Penning partly disposed of at 1/120/12. Mace: 42 cases sold from 1/10 to 2.2. Cases in Lignes: small quantities have been sold privately at 115 pc. cases. The property of the control o

Sto bones No. 11 Envisor at a price kept societ.

In his in orbits to report.

Tatlow has further arranged, and one quotations to day for Y C is 66, on the appt and for March, 57, for April to Jame, and 53 a 25 9 for rite end of the year.

SPELTER-100 turns on the appt sold at £ 0 12/4.

TREPARISER—Road quiet at 10 ft. Spirits dull at 44/244/6 for American in cash.

Tra-0 fabout 10,000 pkgs at another to day (chiefly green) 11,000 passed, but only 3,500 found beyons, without change in prices. The market generally has been quiet during the pass with an 1 common Congous, which were previously in de mand at 1/10 2 ft. have declined to 1,000/1/1 P ft.

The without change. Blocks 141, ft. has 140, Straits 144, Aris are as Stocks continue without much change. Expres

er Asia.)
The arrivale during the past week counsist of al 520 beek from X. 322 boek. Coax. 3,768 bbis. Photos from the States is gra. W mear, 560 qrs. Coax, and 160 bbis. Photos from the deliterar san. The which is how settly, and further arrival

DISN CORN in better demand for capet to irrane, and a ved. P or deare.

At today a market there were hut few boyers present.

At today a market there were hut few boyers present.

BEAT was very slow, and quotations, although unchanged,

ealms at minal, there being scorels a transaction is reportable.

BEAT was exceedingly dull and off-red at rather lower rates.

DIAN CORN less inquired for, and washer than on Tassely,

e quote Wheat—Red, 3:49; White, 9:339; P. 39 ft.

LOUR-Philadelphia and Ballimore, 3:6323; P. 39 ft.

1018-16; Western, 31/2/3/3/9 harrel lantas Conn—Mined

1020-1. Yelow, 51.6; White, 25/23; P. 490 ft.

BENTO—Old on thruse depressed and second any kinds can be and at arther easter prices. Fine New 10 in demand, and would

A., F. & R. Maxwell's Circular.

Per stein!

Livarroot. Friday, Feb. 8, 1807.

The arrivals from the United States since Friday hast consist of 10, 371 quanters What, 8,150 quarters What Coax and 7, 301 betries Flatts. We had hast frost on ing the week until yeater-day, when a rapid thaw set in, and the weather is now quite mid. The trude since our last has been exceedingly dail and liteless; the cemard for Whitay and Floor a having heat qualities and the owner and floor and floor and the wasten been a rectal scale to supply pressing what a price a have not materially varied from our last questrions; will holder a ware disposed to make a little concertion in order to promote business. Indicate the sum our last questrions; will holder a ware disposed to make a little concertion in order to promote business. Indicate a good inquiry for fine white for export, and extreme its still a good inquiry for fine white for export, and extreme itself and obtainable for such.

The following were the farmers' deliveries of Whitay for this week: 184611 quarters at 27/11; do, corresponding week last, year, 50,385 quarters, at 75/.

Attroday's Market there was the usual attendance of fown dealers, but a complete absence of millions from the country. Whitay met an exceedingly also we sale; fine qualities of both white as dued, being comparatively scarce, broman shout the wave prices as on Friday last, but middling and inferior kinds were chainable at a reduction of 2d. \$\Phi\$ bushel. We quote red American at 8 0.99; white as 9.499/100 Fr 18, according to quality. American Floors was quite reglected, the large quantity of litch effering having had a depressing effect; Wootern Canal may be quoted at 26/9731/8; Baltimore and Philaselphia and 1900 prices are produced at 26/9731/8; Baltimore and Philaselphia and 1900 prices and philaselphia and prices and philaselphia and prices and philaselphia and prices indicate a further reduction in the value of Whitay and proces indicate a further reduction in the value of Whitay and Proces.

GARROTING-BEATING-STABBING.

A Stranger Garroted in the Fourth Ward

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN OLIVER-ST.

A Boy Beaten Nearly to Death. MAN STABBED IN CHATHAM ST.

SUNDAY LIFE IN NEW-YORK

Our police reporters brought in last night the following brief record of crimes, committee

Saturday night and Sunday. People who affect to believe the reports of garroting, and other audacious violence, to be humbug, will be good enough to read

ROBBING A STRANGER-A CAPTURE. On Saturday night, James W. Clark, a resident of Louisville, Ky., at present boarding at the Sands strest Hotel Brooklyn, was passing through one of the un-frequented streets of the Fourth Ward, New-York, when he was assaulted by a man, who swung some-thing about his neck which choked him so that he could not speak, and was then robbed by two fellows accomplices of the garreter of \$55 in gold coin. As soon as Clark was released from their grasp he called "Watch," and Officer Brown, of the Lower Police Court, being near, started after the ro whom, named Jacob G. Beecher, a cabinetmaker, living at No 73 Avenue A, he arrested. Beecher was taken before Justice Osbore, and committed in default

ANOTHER GARROTE ROBBERY.

robbers escaped arrest.

of \$2,000 ball for trial. He denies his guilt, and alleges that Mr. Clark is mistaken in the person. The other

Mr. Henry, residing at No. 68 Oliver street, was quietly proceeding to his residence at I o'clock on Sunday mercing, when within a few doors of it he was attacked by seven or eight ruffians, who knocked him down, beat him and kicked him in a most brutal manner, and then robbed him of a black sitk neck tie and several small articles. The assault took place near No. 68 O iver street, and Officer Wogan of the Fourth Ward Police, hearing the cry of Henry for help, ran to the spot, but arrived too late to arrest the robbers. He bowever traced two of them to the saloon of one Van Dyke, in Catharine street, and there arrested them. The prisoners gave their names as Edward T. Hackett and James Burns In the possession of the latter the cravat stolen from Henry was found, and he is charged with being the first man of the gang who assaulted him. The prisoners were taken before Jus tice Osborn, who locked them up for trial. They are both sailors. Hackett resides at No. 78 Offiver street, and Burns in William street.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT UPON A BOY. Wm. Boyland, an Irishman, about twenty years of beating James Brierly, a boy residing at No. 62 Bed-ford-street. The assemble of the contract of the contract

ford-street. The assault took place on Saturday sterncen, and the boy was so severely beaten that his retaken before Justice Davison and committed to swalt the result of the injuries he inflicted. Several citizens, sho witnessed the outrage, volunteered their appeararce at court to give evidence in the matter.

## BEATEN BY ROWDIES.

Peter Cline, a young man, was terribly beaten it R: ofevelt street on Saturday night by some of his rowdy associates, with whem he had an alterestion. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. No arrests have been made.

STABBING AFFRAY.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, John McGurris, a bar-tender at the "S'ar House," No. 18 Bowery, was passing up Coatham street, and when near James street came in collision with a garg of fellows, one of whem kicked a small dog which McGurin had with him. He expostulated with the fellow, and received in turn gress abuse. A cellision then ensued, when one of the gang spat in his face, and he struck the fellow a blow. The party then sprang upon him, and one of them stabled him in the left temple, partially severing an artery and also near the right eye. Officer Dickson, of the Sixth Ward, was soon at the spot, and arrested Charles and Thomas Waters, as being the chief offenders. McGuria was taken to the New-York Hospital, and placed in the care of Dr. Noyes.